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MILLION POUNDS FOR H.K.

As a first step towards giving effect to plans for welfare development in Hong Kong, for which a grant of £1,000,000 has provisionally been made from Imperial funds under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, heads of Government Departments have been instructed to prepare a memorandum of any projects they wish to recommend in their respective spheres.

It is emphasised that such projects must have two objects in view—the development of the resources of the Colony on the one hand and at the same time the improvement of the standard of living of the people on the other.

It is also made clear that this is merely the first step towards the fulfilment of the plan for improving Hong Kong. The needs and wishes of the people as a whole will be sought before any concrete scheme is submitted to London.

Heads of departments have to submit their memoranda by June 15.

The provisional grant of £1,000,000 to Hong Kong under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, 1945, was first made public last December.

The money is Hong Kong's share of £200,000,000 to be made available by Parliament for schemes of colonial development and welfare in the next ten years, up to March 31, 1956.

Mihailovitch Charged As Collaborator

Belgrade, June 11.
General Draza Mihailovitch, leader of the Yugoslav Chetniks during the German occupation, today made his first appearance before the court set up by the Yugoslav Government to try him as a collaborator.

Among the charges against General Mihailovitch was the allegation that a British officer attached to the Chetnik headquarters had declared it was "necessary to liquidate the Communists."

The charge said that during the fourth German offensive against Marshal Tito's National Liberation Army, a British colonel named Bailey, attached to Mihailovitch's Supreme Command, said the Allies were preparing an invasion of the Adriatic coast in the spring of 1943, for which it would be necessary to liquidate all Communists to provide a clear hinterland.

In the summer of 1944, the indictment said, two Chetnik majors returned from Cairo from General Masterson (British) with orders that Mihailovitch should liquidate the Communists as soon as possible.

If he did this, more favourable conditions for the Chetniks would follow, and the British would change their propaganda and policy towards the Chetniks.

Britons Killed

The indictment stated that in the summer of 1944, an American, Colonel McDowell, chief of the United States Military Mission, arrived at Mihailovitch's headquarters. He told the Chetnik leader, "We Americans are not interested in your fight with Germany. The Germans must be thrown out by Allied action. It is up to you to remain among your people. America is helping exclusively you and your movement in Yugoslavia."

In August, 1944, the indictment said, Mihailovitch met the German commander, Sterker, in the presence of Colonel McDowell, who demanded that the Germans should lay down their arms exclusively to Mihailovitch.

Among the detailed war crimes, the charge is made that Mihailovitch's commander, Bakitch, killed a British major and his radio operator.

Another "war crimes" defendant in court today was Jovnovitch, police chief and mayor in

H.K. FOOD SUPPLY Position More Serious Than Appears On Surface Living From Ship To Mouth

On two occasions during the past few months, Hong Kong had only one day's flour on hand, while on another occasion there was similarly only one day's supply of rice available.

This startling disclosure was made yesterday by the Government spokesman, who stressed that the Colony's food supply position was more serious than appeared on the surface.

Italy To Be A Republic

Rome, June 11.
The Republic's victory in last week's Italian election was officially confirmed yesterday.

Chief Justice Giuseppe Pagano announced in a brief ceremony that the Court of Cassation, Italy's highest tribunal, had officially determined that the Plebiscite had ousted the Monarchy.

Ex-King Umberto said in an interview that he considered himself at the disposition of the Italian people to serve them in whatever circumstances they desire.

He asserted he hoped that the monarchists might one day "regroup" themselves within the framework of the regime to maintain the monarchist ideal, within the measure that it can still serve the country.

Portugal expected Umberto to arrive in Lisbon from Rome by air. He will join his family in exile there.—Associated Press.

He said further shipments were necessary if the Colony was not to find itself without rice and flour in July.

"Today we are living on a ship to mouth basis," the spokesman continued.

"Our rice allocations have been progressively reduced in the first half of 1946. We don't know how much we will be getting in the third quarter, though we hope that the present supply will at least be maintained. This also applies to other imported foodstuffs."

Referring to the fact that Hong Kong is almost entirely dependent on shipments from elsewhere, he said that the food producing countries were suffering from difficulties in transportation, while shipping was still short.

Lucky So Far

That was why it was impossible to give facts and figures about future food supplies to the Colony.

"We have been rather fortunate so far," he said, "but any slight change in the position will make it hard for us."

"By careful housekeeping, we have managed to make our supplies last, and we hope that the public will cooperate with Gov-

ATOM MONOPOLY

Washington, June 11.
Diplomats here today said that plans are well advanced for definite American proposals suggesting an international atomic development authority that ultimately would have complete monopoly over the atomic field.

The proposals are expected to be completed for the opening sessions of the United Nations atomic commission on Friday.—Associated Press.

Public Address

In addition to newspaper and radio publicity, the Government has employed its public address system to explain Hong Kong's food problems to the population.

The set, mounted on a 15-cwt. lorry, has been touring various districts on the island in the past few days. Large crowds collected wherever the lorry stopped and the announcer called for attention.

This is probably the most arresting form of publicity in popular areas, as demonstrated by the spontaneous attention aroused and the sustained interest shown by the street crowds in the past few days.

The set will be used in Kowloon during the latter part of this week in continuation of the food campaign.

ZEK has also broadcast nightly talks in Chinese on food economy and ways of using foods other than rice.

Women With Tommy Guns

Jerusalem, June 11.
A gang, including a number of women, armed with tommy guns, blew up last evening's train from Jaffa to Lydda near Tel Aviv.

The train was exploded by a heavy mine. First reports say that an Arab policeman who tried to resist the attackers was shot down.

There were apparently no other casualties. The attackers are reported to have urged both Arab and Jew passengers to leave the train prior to the explosion.—Associated Press.

LORD FRASER

Singapore, June 11.
Admiral Lord Fraser today handed over to the new Commander-in-Chief, British Pacific Fleet, (Vice-Admiral Boyd) on board the battleship "Duke of York," Admiral Boyd hoisted his flag on the aircraft carrier "Venerable," which sails for Hong Kong tomorrow.

The "Duke of York," veteran of the Battle of Japan and flagship of Admiral Fraser at the Tokyo Bay surrender ceremony, sailed for England tonight with Admiral Lord Fraser.—Reuter.

TAIKOO STRIKE THREAT FAILS

As expected the threatened "total strike" at Taikoo Dockyard did not come off yesterday afternoon, and work continued after the 3 p.m. deadline as usual.

The non-contract workers of the Dockyard were extremely perplexed and undecided. On Monday, their ultimatum to the Company lost its effectiveness when over half the workers in the yard sent their own delegation to say that they had no intention of striking and that they would continue to work under the contract system.

On top of this came Government's reply yesterday to their petition, stating that the contract system of employment was perfectly legal and Government would not, therefore, interfere in the matter.

Late yesterday, it was reported that the Dockyard management had had conversations with representatives of the dissatisfied workers.

Provisional Govt. For Palestine Arabs?

Bludan, Syria, June 11.
The establishment of an Arab government in Palestine, accompanied by demands for British evacuation, were being discussed last night by the Arab League Council.

The proposal was submitted by Jamal Hussaini, head of the Palestine delegation, who also asked the Arab League for £10,000,000 during the next five years. The money would be used to prevent Arab sales of land to Jews and to finance a provisional government.

The actual form of government will not be discussed until the principle of the proposal is approved but it was believed the outline of the form of the government, as well as the actual nomination of top officials, have already been drafted in Jerusalem for submission to the League.

Regarded as significant is the summoning by the League of six Palestine Arab leaders who joined the Arab higher front opposing Hussaini's Arab High Committee. Such an Arab government would parallel Palestine's Jewish Agency.

Resort To Sword

All phases of support by the Arab world of such a government are being discussed including the possible use of military force.

"The tendency within the League," said an informant, "is still to resort to diplomatic channels but faith in such channels is growing less and less. It is safe to say that the Council is discussing the possibility of resorting to the sword to come to the aid of Palestine."

Asked whether the Grand Mufti, who is reported en route to the Middle East but who is not here yet as reported, would head the Arab government of Palestine, the informant replied: "That is a question still to be decided. We have no official information of the whereabouts of the Mufti.—Associated Press."

Soviets Turn Down British Plan

Paris, June 11.
Mr. Vyeder Gusev, chief Soviet delegate, at a meeting of the deputies of the "Big Four" Foreign Ministers in Paris today turned down the British proposal that a four-power commission should fly to Libya and investigate on the spot the wishes of the inhabitants of Tripolitania and Cyrenaica about their future.

Mr. G. Jebb, British delegate, who made the proposal last Friday, asked today whether the representatives of the other powers had received instructions about the British proposal.

Mr. Gusev replied that the Soviet Government was totally opposed to the idea. The reason he gave was, "Clearly, if such a commission went to Tripoli and Benghazi, it would only be able to get the views of officials, and these officials would tell the commission that the Arabs wanted to remain under a colonial regime."

Mr. Jebb asked Mr. Gusev how else the views of the inhabitants of that region could be ascertained. Mr. Gusev did not reply.

In an attempt to find a way out of the deadlock which the four Foreign Ministers reached on the question of the disposal of Italy's colonies, Mr. Jebb suggested last week that the Ministers should agree to concentrate first on the future status of Libya, leaving the question of other Italian colonies out for the general peace conference, since any solution to the problem would involve long negotiations with Abyssinia. Mr. Jebb asked at today's meeting whether the Soviet Government agreed to this suggestion. Mr. Gusev again made no reply.

Only Skeleton

The Soviet delegation circulated their draft for the peace treaty with Rumania this afternoon.

With four days left before the Ministers meet again, the deputies of the Foreign Ministers have not much chance of doing anything more than producing a skeleton draft of the treaty with Italy, consisting largely of headings of subjects to be treated, with texts of the proposals made by the

various delegations attached. Clauses on which agreed text exists are few and far between and, in any case, do not cover what the Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr. V. Molotov, has called the "three fundamental issues"—colonies, reparations and the future of Trieste.—Reuter.

INDIA CAN LEAVE THE EMPIRE

Bournemouth, June 11.

If the Indians decide to go outside the British Commonwealth, the British labour movement would stretch out the hand of friendship to them, said Prime Minister Attlee at the second day of the Labour Party Conference today.

"We ask for others the freedom we ask for ourselves," he said. "We proclaim this freedom but we do more than proclaim it—we seek to put it into effect. Witness India. If the Indians decide to go outside, we shall stretch out our hand of friendship to them, but in the meantime our colleagues have been labouring over there not to force something on India but to help the Indians to solve their own problems."

Hinting at the famine-threatened lands, Mr. Attlee said: "Our home problems have been vastly accentuated by the responsibilities we have for others. We are holding firm the balance between our responsibilities to our own people and our responsibilities to the peoples of the world."

In reviewing the Labour Government's work, Mr. Attlee said: "We shall not fail. With faith in the justice of our cause and our ability to serve the nation, we confidently face the future. We are carrying out in foreign affairs our party policy. We bring to foreign affairs as to home affairs the touchstone of our Socialist faith. We are seeking to promote world peace by collective security."

Dealing with Government proposals, he said: "The fact is that these measures of ours are not theoretical trimmings. They are an essential part of the planned economy which we are introducing into this country. They are designed to help in promoting the full employment of economic prosperity and justice for all. They are vital to the efficient working of the industrial and economic machine in this country."

"I can assure you that we are planning for work of the next Parliamentary session after this one and the next after that. We are resolved to carry out as rapidly and energetically as we can the distinctive side of labour's programme—our socialist policy of nationalisation."

"No one realises more than I do that we have a long way to go yet to reach the Britain of our dreams, and the world of our desires and we shall need—and we shall get—from all people of this island the hard work and courage to take us through the years ahead," Mr. Attlee concluded.—Reuter.

(Earlier reports on page 3.)

THE WEATHER

Today's forecast:—Light to moderate south and south-easterly winds. Weather cloudy, with bright intervals and some local showers.

Yesterday's weather:—Maximum—88.5 deg. at 4 p.m. Minimum—80.2 deg. at 4 a.m. Sunshine—4 1/2 hours. Rainfall—A trace. Max. Rel. Humidity: 83% at 1 a.m.

Minister of Health would be approached and the Legion's point of view pressed on him.—Reuter.

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NOTICE TO MEMBERS

It is now proposed to re-open the Register of Members.

All residents who were Members of the Club on 25th December, 1941, and who wish to resume their membership are requested to apply to the Secretary for registration by 30th June, 1946, and to furnish their present address.

A remittance for \$40.20, being the annual subscription to 31st March, 1947 (inclusive of tax) should accompany the application.

NOTICE TO JOCKEYS

All Members desirous of riding at future Race Meetings of the Club are also requested to apply to the Secretary for the appropriate form of application for permission to ride at Official Meetings under Rule of Racing No. 39 (a).

By Order of the Stewards,
C. B. BROWN,
Secretary.

Hong Kong, 10th June, 1946.

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COINCIDENCE

Dramatically enough the United States railway strike ended even while President Truman was asking both Houses of Congress to give him power to draft into the armed forces all workers on strike against the Government. For two days the major activities of the U.S.A., already handicapped by a six weeks' coal strike, had been brought to a standstill. In a previous broadcast the President had told the nation that thousands at home and abroad would be faced with starvation if the railways did not resume at once. The strike was of world importance inasmuch as it arrested the supplies of wheat, already overdue, to the nations threatened with famine. A situation had been created intolerable to the American people and disastrous to world recovery. The wanton nature of the act of two railway unions was clear enough, for work was finally resumed on terms that had been offered long before the strike was called. Work was resumed with the increase of 18-1/2 cents per hour, and changes in other working conditions were left for future settlement. Although the immediate peril no longer exists President Truman is still calling for legislation that will prevent threats to the national economy for the future. "Strikes against the Government must stop." Neither workers nor employers can be allowed, he claimed, to foist upon the Government the carrying out of their aims. It is symptomatic of the state of American opinion that the House of Representatives at once voted by a great majority the powers the President sought. The Senate deferred action on the ground that the emergency was over. In words used by Mr. Anthony Eden in another connection, the American Legislature refuses to contemplate "a State within a State," or to allow union leaders, as President Truman puts it, "a position where they can completely stifle our economy and ultimately destroy our country." It is merely a coincidence, although not without significance, that the American call for additional powers to curb strikes should come in the same week in which the Royal Assent was given to the repeal of the Trade Disputes Act. Sir Hartley Shawcross argued in defence of that measure that a revolutionary strike, aimed at the overthrow of the Government, is and always will be illegal. There he seemed to have gone far more grave than that created by the action of the railway unions in the United States, where the Government has first to take control of an industry before it can exercise its more drastic powers. It may be that with the nationalisation of the mines, the railways, and other major industries British Governments of the future may find it necessary to provide safeguards by fresh legislation. A new relation will have been set up between millions of workers and the State. It is curious that powers of control should be abandoned in Britain at the moment when the United States should be moving in the opposite direction. What is to be argued from that is, of course, a matter of opinion. Conditions of labour are vastly different in the United States than in Great Britain. The Labour Government has a clear mandate to repeal the Trade Disputes Act, which had galled the Trade Union movement for twenty years. That is not to say that experience will not reveal the necessity for legislation putting relations between employers and employees, and the principles of collective bargaining, beyond misunderstanding and beyond abuse.

CARNIVAL

By Dick Turner



"How can we have a decent picket line when all the sign painters are on strike?"

TIME TO STOP SLANDERS ON BRITAIN

Mr. Walter Lippmann has written four articles which misrepresent not only British policy but the European situation.

He supposes that Europe, the Mediterranean, the Middle East are an arena of Anglo-Russian contention, and that the United States should avoid entanglement with, or encouragement of, either party. This new isolationism finds it necessary to make out that both are alike to blame for the present confusion. Briefly, isolationism can only be sustained by falsehood.

Russian post-war policy has been such a sin against the light that public opinion in the United States has been deeply shocked. The balance of transgression can only be levelled by fabricating charges against Britain, so that self-righteous abstention may shrug "Six of one and half a dozen of the other."

What Becomes OF U.N.O.?

That is the drift of Mr. Lippmann's first two articles. They attempt to push Mr. Byrnes back into the policy of appeasement, Mr. Byrnes, however, has evolved into a statesman, and Mr. Lippmann has fallen from his high estate.

Anglo-American interests and endeavours coincided in Paris, and produced a number of positive attempts to shake the Russian attitude of negation.

Mr. Lippmann will have it that Eastern Europe and the Balkans are no American concern—though what becomes of U.N.O. on this blind and egotistical showing is not clear.

Why, he asks, is the United States messing about with these details? Forget them, he urges, and get down to the main problem—Germany.

In the first place, this is the view of an amateur, however gifted. Professional diplomats have often successfully employed the method of beginning by relatively minor matters, on which there ought to be no inalienable disagreement, and so approaching the main difficulty in the habit of harmony.

So, also, the B.B.C. wisely gives us some "warming up" questions on the Brains Trust before putting us on the air.

There is nothing unexpected in the method employed, which is, indeed, the one that all wise men recommended during the war.

This time, we urged do not rush the German treaty. Hasten slowly. Avoid the recaptures of 1919.

There is only one thing wrong with the present approach; and it is precisely what is wrong with everything. The Russians do not want a settlement of either major or minor affairs.

We do, and continue to press eagerly and patiently for agreement. The Russians dodgy without disguise. What, then, becomes of Mr. Lippmann's insinuation that we are equal in sin?

Consider everything that Russia has blocked in Paris. The list is long. She prevented the preparation of four

treaties by the extremity of her insistence on exclusion and monopoly.

She has drawn a rigid line, and no one else is to have a look-in beyond it.

There is to be no co-operation no equality of trading in Eastern Europe; no international control of the Danube; no demarcation in Austria unless she can have 100 per cent of her own arbitrary way; no reduction of her swarming troops in Austria.

She will not even discuss Austria, or let her near the Conference table.

If, then, Russia's reply to all these "warming up" questions is a blank negative, why should

By LORD VANSITTART

Mr. Lippmann assumes that she will be more forthcoming on Germany?

Russia has already declined to discuss Germany at all. She will not even allow preparation for a discussion as far ahead as November.

Mr. Lippmann probably wrote before Russia started wrecking here also; but if he had waited he could not have bracketed us.

Through long-drawn weeks Bevin and Byrnes strove to break the wilful deadlock. In the process they knocked Mr. Lippmann's theories higher than a kite.

He stultifies them himself in his third and fourth articles by referring to the Anglo-American attitude. He realises that Russia is stalling, but says the reason "is the same as Mr. Attlee's for stalling in his imperial difficulties."

If the evacuation of Egypt and India is stalling, the word is as meaningless in American as in democracy in Russia.

Mr. Lippmann is back at his endeavour to equate unequals.

I am glad to find one stretch of common ground. He supports the right of the smaller Allied belligerents to have a say in the peace-making. So do I.

I have long been campaigning against the Big Three monopoly. It is unjust and futile. Our Dominion representatives claimed to be better heard last autumn: the Dutch and Belgians have taken the same line.

The Submerged Nations

Here Mr. Lippmann's view is true but not new. What is new but not true is his assertion that "the nations of Europe are arising to contest the control of the Big Three."

I wish they were! But how can they? In Paris even France played a minor part. She is embarrassed by her Communist clique supported by Russian bayonets and Secret Police.

They cannot "arise to contest" anything. If they do they are knocked on the head, like the Smallholders in Hungary,

BY THE WAY

By Beachcomber

The opponents of mixed reading are sure to get to work when the main reading room at the British Museum reopens. They have always contended that women should have a reading room to themselves.

Proximity at the desks, whispered words over the catalogues, bold glances in dark corners—all these degrade research and scholarship. But luckily the officials know how to deal with the Johnny in the top hat who turns up with a bouquet of lilies and says, "Will you please give these to the little lady in the second row, third from the left near the entrance door?"

Smellingham-Smith On The Warpath

Fishing, that most peaceful of occupations. (Morning paper).

Not if you happen to be about when Cosmo Smellingham-Smith rides hell-for-leather along the Test, shooting up every fish in sight. Cosmo has never been one of your quiet and patient fishermen. He believes in fishing by main force, the battering-ram approach, the lightning thrust. I have seen him fling himself from his horse, jump into the water, and shoot a dozen salmon at a weir before they could get their fins up. When he runs out of ammunition, he swipes the fish with a bit of wood or kicks them to death. Only after all these activities does he settle down to stunning them with the thick end of the rod, and then lassoing them with the line. To see him strangle a trout with his bare hands is to know why he was expelled from the St. Neots Angling Club.

Exercise IV

(To be performed with a friend present.)

Place the thumb of the right hand, pointing upwards, on the tip of the nose. Splay out the four fingers to their full extent. Then join the thumb of the left hand to the little finger of the right hand, and splay out the fingers of the left hand to their full extent, sinking the body slowly on the heels and drawing in the corners of the mouth.

"Atomic Planning"

I understand that one difficulty about choosing a site for the Mammoth World Fair is that by 1951 most of our space will be needed for testing new and more powerful atom bombs. At present the idea is to collect large numbers of cattle, pigs and poultry as experimental material. Then, if the human beings escape with their lives, the animals, at any rate will be killed, and so there will be nothing much to eat.

or vanish altogether like thousands of luckless Poles.

Even in Western Europe it is a physical impossibility for the liberated countries to insist on being "actors and not merely objects in the reconstruction of Europe," for the very simple reason that Russia will not accept the Anglo-American proposal for a Conference at which they might be present.

They shall not take part, she says, till the Big Three or Four have prepared the treaties which Russia prevents them from preparing. The Russian have power on the brain.

Yet Mr. Lippmann urges that the United States, washing her hands of Anglo-Russian turpitudes, should emerge as the leader of this collective paralysis "rather than line up as the brilliant, second to the Foreign Office."

Reason For My Counter-Attack

Some leader, apparently other than Mr. Byrnes, is to galvanise the helpless; and this desirable magic will be wrought by an unnamed galaxy of new men who have been thrown up by the European convulsion.

What has been thrown up in Eastern Europe is a collection of Russian agents. If anything else has been thrown up, it has been thrown so high that I have lost it in the clouds.

I have written the foregoing for a greater purpose than to contradict Mr. Lippmann. He unjustly assailed Britain; I have not only repulsed the charge but counter-attacked.

There is nothing personal in this. I would do the same to any of his compatriots who "asked for it."

It would be invidious not to do likewise whenever need arises from any quarter. Day after day for the past year our conduct and motives have been assailed with a ceaseless spate of mendacity by the Communist Press and radio everywhere.

Very well, then. Whenever they distort the truth to magnify the motives in our eyes I will not fail to remind them of the glaring beams in theirs.

We have rendered voluntarily—and in this respect we are alone—unsurpassed service to mankind. We are the only one of the Big Three who has run true to the Atlantic Charter. We have asked for nothing and renounced immensities.

I am sick of hearing us slandered, and it is time that someone said so.

BOURNEMOUTH CONFERENCE

Labour Scheme For New Nationalisation

FAILURE OF REVOLT

Buenos Aires, June 11.
An apparently unsuccessful attempt to overthrow President D. H. Morinigo's government resulted in the death of at least five members of the Paraguayan army, Paraguayan sources disclosed yesterday. Two brief communiqués penetrating the censorship said that Morinigo had resumed command of the army and that order had been restored following the death of two officers and three other ranks.

Dr. Hon. Higinio Morinigo assumed office in September 1940 on the death of President Estigarribia and was elected President in February 1943.—Associated Press.

Flying Wing Demonstrated In Canada

Edmonton, Alberta, June 11.
A motorless "flying wing" has been removed from the secret category by the Royal Canadian Air Force, following a public demonstration yesterday of the strange bat-shaped glider.

The tailless, two-place "wing," developed in the aerodynamic laboratory of the National Research Council, was flown for 45 minutes over Nunn airport by Sqdn. Ldr. R. Kronfeld, first man to fly the English Channel both ways in a glider.

He was towed aloft by a twin-engine Dakota and cut loose at 6,000 feet. Flying with its wheels retracted, the "wing" looked like a huge yellow bat in the sky.

The glider is 18 feet long and 47 feet wide, has swept-back wings with rudders attached to the tips, and has a primary structure of wood. Officials said the purpose of the "wing" was to obtain information on the operation of tail-less planes.—Associated Press.

American Navy Largest In The World

Washington, June 11.
The United States navy entered 1946 with an Armada of fighting ships almost equal to the combined navies of all other world powers.

MRP Claims Power

Paris, June 11.
France's Popular Republican Movement Party (MRP) yesterday indicated its willingness to take the Presidency of the new interim government.

Foreign Minister Georges Bidault, one of the party leaders, told a meeting of party chiefs that the MRP had decided to take the responsibility conferred on it by the people and would "claim the power."

MRP was voted the nation's largest party in the elections last week.

This action by MRP followed the Socialist Party's decision to refuse to head the government and raised Bidault into the front rank of candidates for the Presidency of France.

Should events place Bidault in the President's chair, most observers believe he will relinquish the Foreign Affairs post to Pierre Schengier, 41-year-old once companion of Bidault and liaison officer for the city of Rema, and American headquarters there. At present he is on Bidault's Quai d'Orsay staff.

Observers, added, however, that Bidault's chances of becoming President depended upon the Communist Party's willingness to participate in an MRP-headed Cabinet.—Associated Press.

STALIN MEETING RUMOURS

Washington, June 11.
White House Press Secretary Charles Ross termed "purely speculative" a published report that Reparations Commissioner Edwin Pauley will visit Moscow in July possibly to contact Joseph Stalin on President Truman's behalf.

He told newsmen he had heard nothing of such a move.

In Seoul, Korea, Pauley told newsmen "I do not know a thing about it. There has been no discussion or communication along that line. However, I will do anything the President wants."—Associated Press.

London, June 11.
Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Norway have left Buckingham Palace, where they were guests of the King and Queen over the Victory Day celebrations.—Rout.

Government Five Year Plan

Bournemouth, June 11.
Mr. Herbert Morrison broadly hinted yesterday to the Labour Party Conference that Labour Government's plans for the future may embrace state ownership of the chemical, fishing and petroleum industries, and the land.

Imperial Chemical Industries, which has announced an effort to take over much of the world dye-stuff industry previously controlled by Germany, was mentioned specifically as a likely objective of the state ownership in the "second five years" of labour rule.

Nationalization of petroleum interests and the fishing industry were down for discussion today. Land nationalization is an avowed socialist objective but land is under such close government control that nationalization has been relegated on the time table of Mr. Morrison.

Mr. Morrison said he has held "very private and off-the-record" conversations with members of the Fabian society looking toward bringing all four industries into Labour's platform for the 1950 general election.

The Fabians—a Socialist society—include many members of the government as well as most of the leading socialist thinkers.

Facist Menace

The conference overwhelmingly rejected yesterday a resolution calling for new laws to suppress Fascist parties after one delegate declared that if Labour ever loses control of the government such laws "might prove a double-edged sword against us."

Instead, the conference passed by a show of hands a resolution urging "drastic action" under existing sedition laws "to prevent rebirth of Fascism in our land."

The proposal was sponsored by the National Union of Railwaymen.

Alice Bacon, member of parliament and a member of the party's executive committee, declared "The Tories call our programme Fascist and we don't know what might happen to us if the Tories came back to power."

Mosley's Book

"It is unnecessary and undesirable to have additional legislation to suppress civil liberty," she declared.

Earlier N. H. Lever, a member of parliament, told the conference that a "clear-cut law" is "infinitely preferable" to present laws and added "The Fascists already are issuing propaganda. Oswald Mosley is going to publish a book."

During the first session of this 45th annual party congress the 1,200 delegates voted unanimously to send "cordial good wishes to the new-born Italian republic."—Associated Press.

Statement On Pensions
Bournemouth, June 11.
The first declaration of British Government policy made at the Labour Party Conference here today was by Mr. James Griffith, Minister of National Insurance.

Mr. Griffith announced that administrative preparations with the implementation of the Family Allowances Bill, which is already on the Statute Book, were going ahead to timetable, and that payment would start, as planned, on August 6.

Payment of old age pensions at the new rate of 26/- weekly for single men and 42/- for married couples would also start as intended in the first week of October, and would immediately affect 4,000,000 people.

Mr. Griffith's speech, which covered fully the principle on which the Government's social insurance policy is based and the work put in during the last ten months to enact three major measures—family allowances, the industrial injuries bill and general national insurance—was received by the Conference with ovation.

Five-Year Plan

A resolution asking that benefits for old age pensioners and other insured people should be brought up to the rate for war pensions and industrial injuries was withdrawn after Mr. Griffith had explained that the cost would be, at present, incompatible with a scheme based on contributions, but that benefits under the bill are subject to five yearly reviews.

Mr. Herbert Morrison disclosed that the Party's Executive is considering a research scheme with a view to working out the "second five-year plan."

Mr. John Parker, Member of Parliament, suggested that one of the subjects of such research should be: What nationalisation would be urgent once the programme of the present parliament had been completed, in particular, whether land, Imperial Chemical Industries and the British Chemical Trust should be nationalised.

Otherwise, today's afternoon session was largely occupied with questions concerning Party organisations and local government. The delegates were urged to get the Party streamlined corresponding to its growing task.

Local Authorities

The Executive was defeated when it opposed a resolution from the floor which demanded that the local authorities should be enabled by a State grant to pay expenses to councillors.

At present, members of local authorities receive no compensation for the loss of time and Labour councillors, who are now holding a majority in many local authorities, are feeling the burden.

The Executive was in sympathy with the demand for payment, but would not commit the Government to financing such payment by a State grant.

In everything this opposition in the Conference has shown its determination not to be overruled by the Executive in matters concerning day to day work of the movement.—Rout.

Co-ops. Meet At Blackpool

Blackpool, June 11.
The Congress of the British Cooperative Movement, which has a Left Wing trend, today dismissed the resolution that a conference should be arranged as soon as possible to discuss the formation of a European Co-operative Reconstruction Committee.

The resolution was lost on a show of hands, but a card vote was demanded and will be taken tomorrow.

Mr. Norman Dadds, Labour Member of Parliament, told the Conference he was attending the Cooperative Conference instead of going to the Labour Party Conference at Bournemouth, because "I am convinced that if the British Cooperative Movement can raise itself, it can be the greatest factor against World War III."

Mr. Dadds, who recently returned from an European tour, added, "There is speculation in many lands about a third world war. Nor is it idle talk. The seeds of war are being sown, and it is only a question of time before they are tried in a way that we have seen so much in the past."—Rout.

BRITAIN AND PALESTINE

London, June 11.
A Foreign Office spokesman discounted yesterday reports from Cairo that the British government had told King Farouk of Egypt it would not approve the recommendations of the Anglo-American Palestine inquiry committee.

The spokesman said that Britain would not commit herself on this proposal before receiving the official views of both Jews and Arabs. These opinions are expected in about 10 days.—Associated Press.

BANK HOLIDAY

The Exchange Banks will be closed for the transaction of public business on Thursday, the 13th June. (The King's Birthday)
Hong Kong, 11th June, 1946.

NOTICE

The public is advised that effective as from June 1, 1946, the price of Government controlled firewood is \$8.00 per picul.

The present firewood dockets are hereby cancelled.

Future issues will be made to holders of rice tickets and on the basis of the number of persons therein specified.

Non-Chinese holders of rice tickets are asked to register with the Government Distributor, Wing Wah On, 14 On Lane Street, Hongkong.

The next issue will commence shortly and will be at the rate of 5 catties per person.

W. M. Thomson,
Director of Supplies,
Trade & Industry.

KOWLOON RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION

An Extraordinary General Meeting of the Association will be held in the Peninsula Hotel (Green Room, first floor), on Friday, 14th June, 1946, at 5.45 p.m.

BUSINESS

To receive a brief report from the Hon. Secretary regarding the records of the Association.

To elect the Officers and General Committee.

The Acting Hon. Treasurer will be in attendance before the meeting at 5.15 p.m. to receive subscriptions due from members and any new applications for membership.

It is earnestly requested that all members now in the Colony and all others interested in the welfare of Kowloon will make an endeavour to attend.

F. C. MOW FUNG,
Hon. Secretary.

Address: P.O. Box 1752, Kowloon.
Hong Kong, 6th June, 1946.

LAMBERT BROS.
Auctioneers, Surveyors
and Appraisers,
Polder Building,
Telephone No. 20224.

CHINA ENTERTAINMENT AND LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Extraordinary General Meeting of China Entertainment and Land Investment Company, Limited will be held at the registered office of the Company, King's Theatre Building, 5th Floor, Victoria in the Colony of Hong Kong, on Wednesday the Twelfth day of June 1946 at 12 o'clock noon when the subjoined resolution will be proposed as a special resolution.

That Article 71 of the Articles of Association be altered by substituting the figures "\$1,200.00 to \$2,400.00" for the figures "\$600.00 to \$1,200.00."

Dated the 18th day of May 1946.

George Y. K. Sun,
Secretary.

SERVICE AUCTION ROOMS

Auctioneers, Surveyors, etc.
Basement, French Bank Bldg.,
A.E.B. de Sousa, Auctioneer.
Telephone 31867.

PUBLIC AUCTION

The Undersigned has received instructions from the Custodian of Property to sell by Public Auction

on WEDNESDAY, the 12th June, 1946, commencing at 10.30 a.m.,

at his Sales Rooms, Basement, French Bank Building,

109 LOTS OF MISCELLANEOUS GOODS, comprising:—

Mats and Mat Bags,
Joss Stick Powder,
Empty Drums and Tins,
Gunny Bags,
Wrapping Paper and Coloured Paper,

Paints,
Glass Bottles,
Furniture and Fittings,
Porcelain Sanitary Ware,
Wood Oil, Tea Seed Oil, Bean Oil,
Etc., Etc., Etc.

The Kung On Godown, West Point, (where the goods are stored), will be open to inspection on the 10th and 11th June, 1946, between 10.00 a.m. and Noon, and between 2.00 p.m. and 4.00 p.m.

The Auction is subject to the Conditions of Sale published in the 9th March, 1946, issue of the Gazette.

A. E. B. DE SOUSA,
Auctioneer.

Hong Kong, 10th June, 1946.

PUBLIC AUCTION

The Undersigned has received instructions from the Custodian of Property to sell by Public Auction

on FRIDAY, the 14th June, 1946, commencing at 10.30 a.m.,

at his Sales Rooms, Basement, French Bank Building,

111 LOTS OF MISCELLANEOUS GOODS, comprising:—

Native Paper,
Resin,
Acids,
Tapioca Flour,
Various Kinds of Oil,
Candles,
Matches,
Joss Stick Powder,
Caustic Soda,
Machine Parts,
Alcohol,
Chinese Cinema Films,
Empty Tins,
Etc., Etc., Etc.

The Kin Lee Godown, (where the goods are stored), will be open to inspection on the 12th and 13th June, 1946, between 10.00 a.m. and Noon, and between 2.00 p.m. and 4.00 p.m.

The Auction is subject to the Conditions of Sale published in the 9th March, 1946, issue of the Gazette.

A. E. B. DE SOUSA,

Auctioneer.

Hong Kong, 12th June, 1946.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

S/S "Loksang"
(Ben Line Berth)
From U.K. Via Ports

Consignees are hereby notified that their cargo will be discharged into the Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., where it will lie at Consignees' risk and subject to terms and conditions of storage at Kowloon Godown. All cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 7th June 1946.

Optional cargo will not be landed here, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival but carried on from port to port to the final port of call to which the option extends.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Carmichael & Clark at 10 A.M. 12th June 1946.

To comply with the General Bonded Warehouse Regulations Consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when damaged dutiable goods are examined.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the steamer's Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 13th June 1946 will be subject to rent.

All claims with complete accounts against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before 20th June 1946 or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

W. R. Loxley & Co. (China) Ltd.

Agents: Ben Line Steamers Ltd.
Hong Kong, 7th June, 1946.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

S/S "BENVORLICH"
From U.K. Via Ports

Consignees are hereby notified that their cargo will be discharged into the Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., where it will lie at Consignees' risk and subject to terms and conditions of storage at Kowloon Godown. All cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 10 June, 1946.

Optional cargo will not be landed here, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival but carried on from port to port to the final port of call to which the option extends.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Carmichael & Clark at 10 A.M. 14th June, 1946.

To comply with the General Bonded Warehouse Regulations, Consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when damaged dutiable goods are examined.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the steamer's Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 15th June, 1946, will be subject to rent.

All claims with complete accounts against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before 20th June, 1946 or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

W. R. Loxley & Co. (China) Ltd.

Agents: Ben Line Steamers Ltd.
Hong Kong, June 9, 1946.

HALF A MILLION MEN'S SECOND-HAND JACKETS AND TROUSERS

suitable for Hongkong trade at FOUR SHILLINGS each.

Thousands shipped to Middle East.

Quick shipment of pressed bales of one thousand assorted garments.

Establish confirmed credits in payment of any quantity on an English Bank.

M. Newman, (Contractors) Ltd.

Hoap Street, Manchester 7, England.

Cable Address: Harbinger.

CONDITIONS AT ABERDEEN CAMP EXAMINED BY "CHINA MAIL"

CNRRA Rice Theft Sequel

The theft of 4,000 bags of CNRRA rice from a junk at the Yaumati Typhoon Shelter had its sequel before Mr. Latimer at the Kowloon Court yesterday, when 19 Chinese, including Leung Siu-cho, 41, assistant manager of the Wah Fung Shipping Company, 20, Lee Yuen Street, were charged with the theft.

All defendants were remanded for three days. No bail was granted.

They are charged with, between June 1 and June 9, with others not in custody, conspiring together to steal 4,000 bags of rice, the property of CNRRA. Accused are Leung Siu-cho, 41, assistant manager of the Wah Fung Shipping Company, 20, Lee Yuen Street; Ng Chuen-hing, 47, master of junk No. T68611; and 17 members of the crew of the "Ng Cheung Hing."

Sub-Inspector Whitcroft is in charge of the case.

Ill-Treated A Small Child

A young Chinese woman, Lai Mei, was charged before Mr. George She at the Central Magistracy yesterday with ill-treatment of a four-year-old child.

Detective Chief-Inspector A. Morgan said that the woman was seen striking the child at West-ham Street near Arbuthnot Road by Chinese Principal, Detective Yip Chak. The child was sent to hospital for examination, and it was certified that there were bruises on both legs and buttocks. Accused was bound over in a bond of \$50 to be of good behaviour for 12 months.

MONEY MART

After a two-day holiday, the money market yesterday reopened quiet with little business passing.

Chinese National Currency was quoted at \$2.18 for futures and \$2.34 for spot, (per CN\$1,000).

Gold was steady and with fluctuations of one or two points closed at \$499 a teal U.S. dollar had buyers at \$5.28 to \$5.40. Sterling and Australian pounds were weak and quotations were \$16.30 and \$12.50 respectively.

S'hai Exchange

Shanghai, June 11.

The 10 a.m. quotations were:-

	Buying	Selling
CNS	CNS	
Gold per ounce	192,000	193,000
U.S. Dollars	2,680	2,700
Hong Kong Dollars	440	450
Closing quotations were:-		
Gold per ounce	195,300	195,800
U.S. Dollars	2,740	2,750
Hong Kong Dollars	450	460

Unofficial market.
—Associated Press.

STOLE POLICE CLOTHING

For stealing clothing to the value of \$150 from the married quarters of No. 7, Police Station, Tsang Fat, 29, coolie, was sentenced to six months' hard labour by Mr. George She at the Central Magistracy yesterday.

Chinese Sub-Inspector Lam stated that about 3 a.m. on Monday accused gained entrance into the station at Queen's Road West through an open window. A constable on duty saw something being thrown from the first floor. Accused was found lying on the ground with the clothing as pillow.

Accused was recommended for banishment.

ARMED ROBBERY

A well-dressed Chinese was wounded by an armed robber when he refused to turn over his valuables on the staircase of 145, Thomson Road about 2 a.m. yesterday. The man was returning home with his wife, when he met the armed man at the entrance to their flat. The robber pointed a pistol at him and asked for his money and valuables.

The man promptly struck out at the robber, who opened fire and shot him on the left thigh, after which he fled.

This evening at eight o'clock a programme of light and popular music will be presented on gramophone records at the T. H. Serpentine Club, St. Andrews, Nathan Hill, Lewiston. Records by the following stars and bands are among those that will be played: Gene Autry, Bing Crosby, Dinah Shore, Mead, Lux Lewis, Anne Shelton, Kenny Baker, Artie Shaw and his Orchestra, Tommy Dorsey, Joe Louis, and Duke Ellington.

Conditions at the camp for Hainan repatriates at Wong Chuk Hang (some two miles beyond Aberdeen village) are normal and reports of dissatisfaction among the repatriates, of poor sanitary arrangements and of inadequate nutrition are built on a very slim foundation.

A "China Mail" reporter visited the camp yesterday to check on these rumours. The visit was not pre-arranged and conditions prevailing were those in the everyday life of the refugees. There are some 800 men, women, and children from Hainan—forced labourers who were taken from the Colony by the Japanese and who were brought back here about three weeks ago.

They are accommodated in seven buildings, 120 by 30 feet, with adequate floor-space and no overcrowding. The wooden roofs have been reinforced against leaks. One of the buildings was flooded in the recent heavy rains, lying as it does in a declivity of the valley; it was vacated, the inmates being transferred to another building.

The refugees—a large number of whom are awaiting repatriation to Canton, Swatow, Kongmoon, Shanghai and elsewhere—are permitted complete freedom of movement and constantly leave the camp to go into town in search of relatives and friends.

Some apparently settle down and do not return. There has been a tendency among those leaving to transfer their camp-tickets to outsiders and the camp supervisor, Major Watson, a Salvation Army officer from Australia, complains of new faces. A check is to be taken today of these pseudo-refugees, it being estimated that there may be as many as 60 of them.

The presence of these pseudo-refugees hardly bears out the suggestion that the camp has no attractive aspects. It cannot, of course, be described as a holiday camp, but as a refugee centre it probably compares favourably with any Displaced Persons' camp in Europe.

Major Watson, a social welfare worker with 20 years' experience, thinks well of his charges from the behaviour standpoint. There are the usual bad elements to be found in any camp and these have accounted for a loss of a certain amount of camp equipment. An unchecked number of gunny-sack sleeping mats and rice bowls, 25 tin washing dishes, 110 pairs of chopsticks and six new brass-taps.

The refugees are largely destitute. Some arrived from Hainan with a certain amount of money but the majority of these have long since left the camp. There has been a certain amount of gambling and petty thefts are linked with this. With the confiscation of gam-

D.J. Leonard Discharged

David John Leonard, who, together with three Chinese, was charged with possession of 20,000 cigarettes on which duty had not been paid, was discharged by Mr. C. Y. Kwan at the Central Magistracy yesterday, the magistrate holding that the prosecution had failed to show any evidence that the accused had at any time been in possession of the cigarettes.

The others charged were Lee Kee, Mai Shui-ke and Wong Ling and their case was adjourned till Monday when judgment will be given. Yesterday Wong Ling denied that he had anything to do with the transaction. He was a Police detective. When he saw the cigarettes being brought to the flat of which third accused was a sub-tenant he examined a carton and found it to be Service cigarettes. He was going down the stairs intending to report the matter to the Police when he was met by Inspector MacCahey who told him to return to the flat. He told the Inspector that he was about the report the dutiable cigarettes but the Inspector did not understand Chinese.

Later when Inspector Moran arrived he said the same to Inspector Moran who understood Chinese.

The first and fourth defendant are represented by Mr. M. A. da Silva and the others by Mr. E. S. C. Brooka who was not present in court at the last two hearings.

URBAN COUNCIL

A meeting of the Urban Council was held yesterday afternoon, attended by the Hon. Mr. T. W. Watt, Hon. Mr. V. Kennell, Hon. Mr. R. H. Todd, Hon. Mr. C. H. Sansom, C.M.G., C.B.E., Mr. A. A. Arculi, Mr. E. Wongtapi, Mr. R. Y. Frost, Mr. Ngan Shing-kwan, Mr. F. G. Nigel and Mr. C. J. Roe (secretary).

One of the items on the agenda was the appointment of officers under the Food Ordinance and the adulterated Food and Drugs Ordinance.

NO WATER

Many buildings in the Central District of Hong Kong, Holland House, Windsor House, Gloucester Building and the Hong Kong Club, were without water last night. Reason is believed to be repairs to the filter-head at Bowen Road which resulted in a lowering of pressure.

bling equipment and some table-money, this has been checked. Sanitation within the buildings needs no comment. The sleeping-mats are clean and were changed when issued. In the exceptional cases where they have been soiled, the fault lies with the individual refugee. Sanitation outside the buildings leaves something to be desired, but many an individual shirks going much further than outside the building to perform his toilet. The latrine, especially at night, appears to serve little other purpose than that of a monument to Occidental ideas of sanitation.

One of the outbuildings serves as a sick-bay. The "China Mail" reporter found a dozen patients there, among them two cases of tuberculosis which were isolated from the others. A doctor, nurse and medical orderly visit the camp daily at 9 a.m. and more serious cases are removed to hospital. The general physical condition of the repatriates is poor. Considering the conditions which they had survived on Hainan, this is understandable.

Their poor physique does not deter many from pressing to get away as soon as possible to their desired destination, though the camp would be willing to keep them long enough to give them an opportunity of living on a balanced diet over a sufficient period.

Feeding is on the austere side, though rations are not poorer than those prevailing in certain sections of the working class in town. The daily diet consists of 7½ ounces of rice, small quantities of beef, fresh and salt fish, greens and other vegetables. This is supplemented by occasional issues of attar and blue peas.

Nursing mothers are issued with two pints of powdered milk daily and the badly undernourished are occasionally issued an extra ration of food.

The repatriates themselves do not present a gloomy picture. They make few complaints other than of impatience to move on to Swatow or Kongmoon or wherever they wish to go. This matter is gradually being dealt with, a group of 60 Canton-bound repatriates having left the camp yesterday to travel there under C.N.R.R.A. auspices. The others are to move as soon as arrangements—which involve the usual amount of red tape and form-filling—have been completed.

New Racket In Yaumati

A new racket has come into existence in the Yaumati area.

Goldsmiths have had visits from three armed men who, after inspecting gold rings, ask the value and then inform the shop that a loan of the rings is required for a few days.

Several shops have been victimized in this way but it is understood that no complaint has been made to the Police because the victims have been warned that if they talk "it will be just too bad."

The armed men usually say that they are from Walchow and are short of funds, hence the request for the loan of the gold rings.

Police Officer Charged

The case of a Probationary Sub-Inspector, Wong Wing-tin, alias Thomas Tim Wong, who was discharged at the Kowloon Magistracy on a charge of misconduct as a Police Officer and re-arrested and charged again under the Criminal Intimidation Ordinance, was transferred to the Central Magistracy before Mr. George She yesterday.

Mr. B. S. Smith appeared for the Crown, and Mr. M. A. da Silva for the defence.

Wong was alleged to have threatened Lam Man-sui with injury to his person. At the previous hearing the prosecution had stated that the case would be for committal, and before Mr. She yesterday Mr. Smith said that he was instructed to ask that the case be dealt with summarily. Mr. Silva asked the Court for committal proceedings.

Mr. She decided that no plea would be taken, and that he would hear the evidence first and decide whether the case is for committal or not.

Hearing of the case was fixed for July 2 at 2.30 p.m. Bail of \$250 was granted.

Mgr. Valtorta Off To U.S.A.

H. E. Mgr. Henry Valtorta, Vicar Apostolic of the Catholic Church in Hong Kong, left yesterday for a trip to the U.S.A. and Rome in order to recuperate his health and to interview the Holy Father. He is expected back in the Colony early in 1947.

The very Rev. Fr. A. Riganti will act in the name of Bishop Valtorta during his absence from Hong Kong.

The Bishop was greeted at the pier by many of the Clergy of Hong Kong and intimate friends who knew of the time and hour of his departure. In view of the poor state of health of the Bishop no farewell ceremony had been organized.

Together with Bishop Valtorta, the Rev. Fr. B. F. Meyer also left for the States in order to attend the General Assembly of the Marist Society, Fr. Meyer is well known to many in Hong Kong for his praiseworthy activity in the Stanley Camp during the War.

Fr. Ryan will speak at 7.30 p.m. this evening over ZBW on the Food Situation in the Colony.

LORD INVERCHAPEL ON "DIFFERENCES"

Washington, June 11. The new British Ambassador in Washington, Lord Inverchapel, today declared that he was confident that a satisfactory solution of differences between Britain and the United States on one hand and Russia on the other could be worked out to ensure permanent peace in the world.

At the same time he called for more good faith between Britain and America to dissolve recurring "sharp differences" cropping up between them.

Lord Inverchapel was making his first formal speech since his arrival in Washington at a luncheon attended by 500 newspaper men.

"Our two countries are bound to have differences—sharp differences. The passage of these differences would be hastened if we had more good faith in each other's purpose. Sometimes I have been saddened by the way in which we have handled our common disputes when we could have found common ground in good faith."

Lord Inverchapel said that he considered it his most important task to attempt to in-

crease the good faith existing between the two nations.

Replying to a question by a correspondent, Lord Inverchapel opposed the suggestion that a peaceful settlement could not be reached between Britain and America and Russia, "without giving way to conditions dictated by the Soviets."

Reminding his audience that he was recently ambassador in Moscow, where he had gained the friendship of and admiration for Stalin, he declared forcefully: "I am not among those who think that there is no solution to the troubles harassing the parties to a peaceful settlement. I feel sure that a settlement can be worked out to ensure friendly relations and peace of the world."—Reuter.

Readers' Letters

Food

Sir:—In your Sunday issue Mr. Kenneth Lee delivered an extraordinary dissertation on how to save food, with an authoritative account on the eating habits of the Chinese folk. A few comments seem to be not too trifling.

Why the Chinese people must "need more crude fibre (1)" to fill the intestines (1) is not because their intestines, in Mr. Lee's keen visualization or actual experience, "have been enlarged (1) since childhood by the belief that stuffing was necessary (1)" but because they can't afford such everyday things as baked bread, cream, butter, and juicy ham. Had Mr. Lee been staying in Hong Kong during the Jap rule when the only edibles were "crude fibres" and little else, he would have found his own good self, who knows all the facts of nutrition, heartily doing the same stuffing and—understand!

The Chinese do "take large quantities of food highly rich irrespective of food value" in the rare occasions when they can get this "food highly rich"—so do all the rest of mankind. I suppose the non-stuffing peoples all calculate food value even when feasting, and nibble and sip just so many units and calories!

In his lesson on the facts of nutrition Mr. Lee had this bit of wisdom to impart: "The body has limited power of assimilating what is needed in the systems, all superfluous matters are excreted—hence a waste. So, to prevent wastage it is imperative to let them have more crude fibre for stuffing." Huh? Let's see. The food expert says that if the body is stuffed with crude fibre, no superfluous matters will be excreted, hence no waste, or, but it this way . . . Hey! brother, could you spare an aspirin?

If by crude fibre Mr. Lee meant hay or waste-paper, now isn't it the cutest idea? If he meant rice, then Mr. Lee was talking stuff all right! Drowned in his profound thoughts, no doubt, he became blind to the actuality that there is, right now, a world-wide shortage of staple food—cereal, mainly wheat and rice. The fibre-stuffers in Hong Kong are only getting 0.25 catty of rice per day in addition to a lesser amount of "valuable" flour, and are probably going to get less next month (news item). "Why not ship more rice here in lieu of flour?" indeed!

The only sensible way to prevent the waste of food is—yes, control, (see, I do agree with Mr. Lee when he is right)—strict and complete control by Government. That of course entails a lot of problems, I guess, and has to be shelved pending expert deliberations. If Mr. Lee is a Chinese (most probably not, then it's perfectly O.K.) may I inform him that "Chinese" is generally considered more appropriate than "Chinamen."

BALONIA.

Sir:—A lot of fuss is being made about the large number of people guzzling away in restaurants and cafes despite the ration calls of Don't Waste Food. If the food these people are consuming is over and above their full, normal quota of daily meals, then I side with the agitation. But I do suggest, in all fairness, that consideration might be paid to the fact that, for many, a meal in a restaurant is a meal with little or no alternative. In the ranks of these who pay out highly for very little, are the husband who has no wife here to see to the ordering and cooking of a meal; the bachelors cooped up in small flats with little in the way of cooking facilities; and the many living in the "regimentation" hotels who find a longer course of the \$5.60 a day meals unsatisfying to tongue and eye and unsatisfying in the long run. Others, too, may find it cheaper to eat in a restaurant than to employ a cook, lay in a stock of expensive cooking utensils and have to pay for fuel, condiments, etc.

GRASS WIDOWER.

"Chinese"

Sir:—I do not know whether you realised that your correspondent Mr. Kenneth Lee had insulted the Chinese people by calling us "Chinamen." We Chinese absolutely resent being called "Chinamen" and it is about time for our Foreign friends to know once and for all that they must not address us as such.

The British people never address the Americans as "Americans" nor will the Americans say "Englismen" so why call us "Chinamen" instead of Chinese. Our worst enemies are even addressed as Japanese and not "Japanmen" so why make an exception of the Chinese Race. No respectable, or should I say, well educated Britisher or American with good intentions will want to address us Chinese as "Chinamen."

WONG KAM NING.

The Police

Sir:—While the post-war status of the island is entirely different and countless slogans throughout big cities of China frequently claim back the island, Hong Kong is going to have a Self-government. The government invites various communities and residents to present their views, suggestions re the policy and management of the future self-government.

I suggest that before practical schemes are to be adopted, it is quite essential to pay close attention to the discrimination between the European and Chinese holding posts in the government service. Self-government means more share and responsibility should be greatly given local Chinese who occupy nearly 99 per cent of the whole population. It is quite obvious that most of all the high posts are occupied by the Europeans and Portuguese even they are new hands. Take the Police force for instance, those posts such as inspectors, sub-inspectors are nearly all held by Europeans while in the Chinese contingent, there are only a few. As the European establishment is over strength and the Chinese complement under strength, why the government still does not take action to reduce the former as mentioned by the Governor in Council, and employ a still greater number of Chinese to replace them and at the same time to fill the posts left over by those who do not return to Hong Kong after repatriation. The population is mostly Chinese, so the Chinese contingents of the local police force should be tremendously enlarged and higher posts such as sub-inspectors should be recruited more and promotions to inspectors given to the pre-war CSIs, with some seniority. Furthermore other civil servants should also be given more responsible posts. It is quite ridiculous to mention that a clerk has no promotion and increments of pay after working for over 19 years!

The hope of the local public is equal distribution of both high and responsible posts to the Chinese government servants.

This is what is meant by Self-government. The increase in number of unofficial members in both councils is of no importance at all. In proportion to the population Chinese members of the council should be more than the European members in any council. POST-WAR RESIDENT.

Film Review

"Andy Hardy"

Life for an average American family can be surprisingly complicated, particularly if the young son of the household has the flair for getting into scrapes that Mickey Rooney displays in "The Courtship of Andy Hardy," another enjoyable slice from the doings of the famous Hardy family, now showing at the King's.

Benevolent Judge Hardy continues to administer a sympathetic brand of justice in his little courtroom and has a equally busy time guiding his family through some domestic troubles.

Son Andy is comparatively free of "heart" trouble until the Judge has a problem girl on his hands who soon leaves the scope of his courtroom to put a few ups and downs in Andy's love life. Meanwhile, the Hardy's daughter returns home with some big city ideas that make even the kindly judge murmur protest.

Rooney's considerable capabilities have always well-suited his part for the Hardy family and his antics and facial expressions alone guarantee some laughs. Lewis Stone is again adequate as the Judge, delivering his "man-to-man" talks whenever his son meets another of life's little problems, patiently coping with a younger generation which talks of smooching instead of spooning!

Fay Holden is there as mother Hardy, Sara Haden as the aunt, with Cecilia Parker making an attractive daughter. Ann Rutherford takes her usual place as Andy's girl friend, getting talented opposition from Donna Reed, both making Andy's courtship a beetle affair with plenty of fun. D.H.

SQUATTERS BRING CHOLERA

The presence of a large number of squatters, who have infiltrated into every part of the Colony from across the border, has brought about an increase in the number of cholera cases.

Yesterday, Government again warned the public of the necessity of taking every possible precaution against the dreaded disease and not to take it for granted that the danger is over.

SHELL FISH TYPES

A warning that severe prison sentences would be meted out in future cases was issued from the bench by Mr. Latimer at the Kowloon Court yesterday when sentencing the masters of 12 sampans to one day's imprisonment for breach of the cholera regulations.

All defendants were arrested by the police on Sunday collecting shell fish at Causeway Bay.

A/B CHARGED WITH ROBBERY AND ASSAULT

Able Seaman John MacLennan, of the H.M.S. "Bermuda" was brought before Mr. F. X. d'Almada at the Central Magistracy yesterday charged with robbery by violence at Fleming Road on May 5, and assaulting a police constable while in the execution of his duty.

Mr. R. S. Smith, assisted by Detective Inspector F. A. Ewins appeared for the Crown.

Mr. Smith said that accused, together with four others, not in custody, attacked and by violence took away a gold finger from the complainant, Miss Chan Yin-fee.

A Chinese constable was assaulted by the accused and the other four sailors.

Miss Chan said that she was pushed into a side lane near the Ying King Restaurant. One of the sailors removed her gold ring.

The constable, P.C.C. 568 Lo Yue-tung, said he chased the sailors and overtook accused, while other four boarded a tramcar. As he was holding the accused the other sailors got off the tramcar and assaulted him.

One of the sailors struck him and he fell, and then accused kicked him.

The case was adjourned until June 21 for medical evidence by Dr. Tam.

GIRAL HOPEFUL

New York, June 11. Dr. Jose Giral, Premier of the Spanish Republic Government-in-Exile, arrived here by air from Mexico today. He said, "I am very hopeful that the decision of the Security Council will support the charges against Franco Spain. I hope a veto by one of the major powers will not be necessary."—Reuter.

POST OFFICE NOTICES

MAIL NOTICE

Outward Mails

WEDNESDAY, 12th JUNE.
Bangkok (Fort Rensselaer) 9.00 a.m.
Macao and Tsinshan (Kwong Fook Cheung) 10.00 a.m.
Shanghai (Yuen Sang) 11.00 a.m.

Wuchow (Kwongsi Province) (Men Ling) 11.00 a.m.
Saigon (Pachoi) 2.00 p.m.
Airmail for London, Calcutta, Bangkok and Saigon (By Air) (Reg.) 1.45 p.m., (Ord.) 2.00 p.m.
Formosa via Keelung (Hasting Park) 3.00 p.m.

Canton (Sai On) 4.00 p.m.
THURSDAY, 13th JUNE.
Airmail for Canton and Shanghai (C.N.A.C. Plane) (Reg.) 12/6 5.00 p.m., (Ord.) 13/6 10.00 a.m.

Satow (Hailang) 10.00 a.m.
Pouchow (Far Eastern Carrier) 10.00 a.m.

Canton (By Train) 10.00 a.m.
Macao and Tsinshan (Kwong Sal) 10.00 a.m.
Shanghai (Hanyang) 10.00 a.m.
Straits (Fukien) 10.00 a.m.
Kongmoon (Fook Hoi) 10.00 a.m.

FRIDAY, 14th JUNE.
Macao and Tsinshan (Kwong Fook Cheung) 10.00 a.m.
Formosa via Takao (Mary) 10.00 a.m.
Satow and Bangkok (Hermelin) 10.00 a.m.

Sandakan (Mausang) Noon.
Airmail for London, Calcutta, Durban, Cairo, Rangoon, Singapore, Sydney and Auckland (By Air) (Reg.) 1.45 p.m., (Ord.) 2.00 p.m.

India via Madras (Samdant) (Parcels) 2.30 p.m., (Ord.) 3.00 p.m.

Canton (Fatshan) 4.00 p.m.
SATURDAY, 15th JUNE.
Formosa via Keelung (Hoi Shew) 10.00 a.m.

Straits and Europe via London (Denvorlich) (Parcels) 9.30 a.m., (Reg.) 9.45 a.m., (Ord.) 10.00 a.m.

Honolulu (Harry Culbreath) 10.00 a.m.
Manila, P.I. (Tjibadak) 10.00 a.m.

Airmail for Canton and Shanghai (C.N.A.C. Plane) (Reg.) 10.45 a.m., (Ord.) 11.00 a.m.

Macao and Tsinshan (Kwong Sal) 11.00 a.m.
Canton (By Train) 4.00 p.m.

SUNDAY, 16th JUNE.
Macao and Tsinshan (Kwong Fook Cheung) 10.00 a.m.
Haiphong (Agnes) 10.00 a.m.
Canton (Sai On) 10.00 a.m.

MONDAY, 17th JUNE.
Haiphong (Masabato) 10.00 a.m.
Macao and Tsinshan (Kwong Sal) 11.00 a.m.

Saigon (Helikon) Noon.
Airmail for London, Calcutta, Durban, Cairo, Rangoon, Singapore, Sydney and Auckland (By Air) (Reg.) 1.45 p.m., (Ord.) 2.00 p.m.

Canton (By Train) 4.00 p.m.
TUESDAY, 18th JUNE.
Straits (Lok Sang) 10.00 a.m.
Australia via Sydney (Kafritan) (Parcels) 9.00 a.m., (Reg.) 9.45 a.m., (Ord.) 10.00 a.m.

SAKAMOTO ACQUITTED

Three Japanese Sent To Gaol For H.K. War Crimes Counsel's Pungent Criticisms

After the closing addresses at the war crimes trial yesterday, Sakamoto was acquitted on the ground that there was insufficient evidence against him. Hanada, Kurasawa and Sano received sentences of 3 years, 6 years and 8 years respectively.

When asked if they had anything to say in mitigation, both Hanada and Kurasawa begged for mercy of the British laws. Sano simply asked for "a fair conviction."

When informed that he had been acquitted, Sakamoto saluted the President and Members of the Court before leaving the Dock. The other accused took their sentences stoically, Hanada being the only one to show any emotion, his face becoming flushed as he heard the sentence. Hanada, Kurasawa and Sano were paraded at the entrance of the Court Building and as the President and Members of the Court drove away, they came to attention and saluted.

The case was heard before Lieut.-Col. J. C. Stewart (D-10 of the JAG India) President and Major M. I. Ormsby (The West Yorkshire Regiment) (POW) and Captain B. N. Kaul (The Frontier Force Regiment) Members.

Major G. B. Puddicombe (The Victoria Rifles of Canada) was Prosecuting Officer and Captain J. F. Reilly, Staff Captain, (Legal), ALFSEA Defending Officer.

The accused were: W.O. Kurasawa (Hideo, Sgt. Hanada Zenji, Sgt. Sakamoto Isao and Lt. Col. Sano Toshiharu and they were charged with maltreating certain Hong Kong Civilians.

Solomon's Wisdom
Opening his address, Captain Reilly said that it would require some of the wisdom of a Solomon for the Court to untangle the tangled, twisted skein of evidence which the Prosecution had so naively placed before it.

Denying with the suggestion by the Prosecution that it was unlikely that a Fencing Competition could have been held on August 14 last, in view of the precarious state of the Japanese Armed Forces on that date, Captain Reilly pointed out that in those disastrous June days when the British Troops were being humiliatedly driven out of France via the historic beach at Dunkirk, the world's classic event, the Epsom Derby, was being run at Newmarket.

Right Of Arrest
In connection with the question of identification in the case of Sakamoto, and the statement of a witness for the prosecution that he definitely identified Sakamoto, Captain Reilly stated that legal history abounds in cases of mistaken identity and quoted the well-known Scottish case of Oscar Salter and the recent English case of Kelly the Trade Union Official who, while attending a TUC conference at Southampton, was wrongfully arrested by detectives, experts in identification, as a race track crook.

Mention was also made of the fact that the stuffy cells in the Supreme Court wherein the witnesses for the prosecution had been detained had been built by the British Administration and were still in use in the said building.

Captain Reilly submitted that the right of arrest of suspects and their taking into protective custody of persons whose actions at some future and at uncertain date might cause inconvenience to the State had long been recognized by International Law. Captain Reilly went on to state that Britain herself as well as the United

States in the recent struggle arrested and imprisoned thousands of men under Regulation 18 (b) simply and solely because their policies and ideologies might prove prejudicial to the successful prosecution of the war. "If Justice and International Law condoned these actions on the part of Britain and the United States, it cannot condemn them when the said actions are carried out by the Japanese," said Captain Reilly.

Moth-Eaten Case
Commenting on the case for the prosecution, Captain Reilly said: "This, then, is the moth-eaten case on which the Prosecution with its tongue in its cheek asks you to convict these unfortunate men."

Concluding his address, Captain Reilly said of the prosecution case: "It stinks."

After Captain Reilly had concluded his address, the President of the Court informed him that the remarks made by him relative to "the Prosecution with its tongue in its cheek" was uncalled for and requested a withdrawal of these remarks.

Captain Reilly apologized and withdrew the remarks in question. Major Puddicombe then replied to the address of Captain Reilly and dealt with the evidence of the witnesses for the Prosecution.

The Court then retired to consider the case and on returning, announced its decision.

Sakamoto was first called and informed by the President that the Court had come to the conclusion that the evidence was not sufficient to convict him and that he had been found "Not Guilty."

Plea For Mercy
Hanada, Sano and Kurasawa were called in turn and told that, subject to confirmation, they had been found guilty of the crimes with which they had been charged.

Captain Reilly spoke in mitigation, after which each accused made a personal plea. Kurasawa said that he had a wife and two children in Japan who were dependent on him for their livelihood and begged mercy of the British laws so that he might be able to return soon to support his family.

Hanada also said he had a wife and children in Japan and begged mercy so that he might be able to go back home soon in order to support them. Sano said: "I would like to request for a fair conviction. That is all."

The Court was then closed for the President and Member to consider the sentences.

After about 15 minutes adjournment, the Court re-assembled and each accused was addressed by the President as sentence was passed.

The burning of joss-sticks was not "good joss" for a shop at 29, Larch Street, Talkotsui, last night, for shortly after 8 o'clock the burning sticks fell into a pile of old rope and the Fire Brigade had to be turned out. Damage done was "inconsiderable."

The government has decreed that the Siamese nation shall go into mourning for one year. Flags will fly half mast for thirty days and all places of amusement were closed.

The leaders of the National Parliament have renamed Pridi Phanomyong as Prime Minister and a new government will be formed in a few days.

The 18-year-old King Phumphen received a council of three and the Prime Minister, who informed him of his succession to the throne.

It was learned on high authority here yesterday that the gun which killed King Ananda in what was officially described as "an accident" was a Colt 45 automatic.—Associated Press.

EMBARRASSING

Canberra, June 11. The police raided the Victory Night Ball here, which was attended by diplomats and legation officials, and seized a quantity of liquor.

Charges are pending against the organizers but the police are not taking action against the guests, who included the First Secretary of the Chinese Legation, Dr. Cheng and Mrs. Cheng, as well as members of the British and India High Commissioners' offices and the Australian Department of External Affairs.—Reuter.

Democracy And Town Planning

An insight into town-planning in England both before and after World War II was given in a talk by Major R. Hardy, of the Royal Engineers, at the weekly Rotary Club luncheon yesterday.

The Chairman (Col. E. J. R. Mitchell) said that Major Hardy spoke with a full knowledge of his subject for he had made a special study of town planning schemes. He was President of a Services Art Technique Association.

The speaker opened his subject with an explanation of the principles and functions of town planning which, he said, were often misunderstood. This often led to erroneous impressions, one of which was that it retarded natural expansion and free enterprise, whereas in fact it was a long-term plan in anticipation of such growth and expansion, so as to avoid the mistakes which would be inevitable if there had been no foresight, the crucial factor in such planning.

Since 1919 the English public had come to realise more and more the need for some central planning authority in place of the isolated and independent planning groups, and this eventually led to up legislation being passed in 1943 providing for the setting up of such a central body.

Major Hardy spoke on the conspicuous success of national town planning schemes in Germany and Italy before the war. The impression at one time was that such nation-wide scale planning was possible only in the Axis countries, and that the democracies were not equal to such a task.

This was totally erroneous. The only difference was that in the Axis countries the government just went ahead with its schemes, whereas in democratic countries the people had a voice in framing, amending or rejecting any plan.

The schemes in Germany and Italy were widely publicised, whereas those elsewhere were not, but the speaker could instance many schemes of reclamation and residential expansion in the United States such as the Tennessee Dam project, which turned many backward regions into prosperous and fine townships and industrial centres. In Europe itself there were the garden city schemes of Sweden and Norway.

Speaking of Hong Kong, Major Hardy said that a Town Planning Officer was coming out and he would refrain from saying anything on how New Hong Kong should be rebuilt.

He felt sure that the subject would be of interest to everyone concerned with the future of the Colony. The Town Planning Officer would have a job ahead of him as on any plan which he might submit there was sure to be plenty of comment and criticism from the public. It was not unlikely that he might find a correspondent writing to the Press to say that the public knew more about town planning than he did. It was a subject on which opinions differed, but this aim was the same, to plan with foresight to avoid the mistakes of the past.

Visiting Rotarians yesterday were Mr. H. Russell from Lincoln and Mr. Peter Y. Kwok from Singapore.

Guests included Mr. Robertson, Mr. Cuthbertson and Mr. A. Vago.

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"Viet Namh" And Cochin-China

Paris, June 11. "Viet Namh," self-governing state of Indo-China, has informed the French Government that it does not recognise the new provisional government of Cochin-China, according to a French news agency report from Hanoi.

The statement claims that establishment of the Cochin-China government violates the agreement signed between France and "Viet Namh" on March 6 in which the latter was recognised as a self-governing state, forming part of the Indo-Chinese federation with the French Union.—Reuter.

PRICE JAPAN WILL PAY

Tokyo, June 11. Arrival here of reparations commissioner Edwin W. Pauley coincides with the disclosure by well-informed sources that official thinking in Washington is swinging toward a more practical policy on the price Japan will have to pay for losing the war.

The new thought on reparations involves establishment of production capacity levels which will enable Japan to start economic recovery.

The source said the proposed policy, as yet unannounced and which has scuttled some reparations work done by the Allied command, includes setting up two production capacity figures—maximum and minimum.

The maximum capacity figure, based on wartime production, is one the Japanese economy will be judged incapable of sustaining now.

The minimum, which will not be scaled lower, is a level of economy which Japan will be judged capable of maintaining within her own four islands.

Such policy would enable the Japanese to know what their production totals can be and would encourage resumption of industry by Japanese now timid about starting for fear their facilities might be taken for reparations.—Associated Press.

MARSHALL OPENS TALKS
Nanking, June 11. General George C. Marshall, U.S. special envoy in China, and Communist General Chou En-lai, yesterday discussed conditions for permanent peace in China while the Government charged that the Reds had violated the truce by attacking several cities.

At the same time, the Government's Central News Agency said that 200 Nationalist officers and men were killed or wounded when 12 Communist brigades made attacks at Lafa and Kiu railway stations, east of Yungki.—Associated Press.

CGU Gold "Abolished"
The "China Mail" was notified yesterday that, in accordance with Government instructions received through the Inspector-General of Chinese Customs, the gold content of the Customs Gold Unit is formally abolished.

Customs Gold Unit notes are permitted to continue to circulate as Chinese National Currency at the rate of C.G.U. 1 equal to C.N.\$20, at which rate they will be accepted without discrimination for the payment of all Chinese Government dues and duties and for the liquidation of all official and private obligations. From today, the use of the Customs Gold Unit in all documents presented to the Chinese Customs by applicants presented to the Chinese Customs by applicants is to be discontinued.

Injured By Beer Bottle
A young Chinese girl from a well-to-do Kowloon family was badly injured in the face by a broken beer bottle outside the Star Ferry wharf, Kowloon, at 8 o'clock last night.

A British Merchant Marine officer was arrested by the Police and will appear before the Magistrate this morning on an assault charge. He was released on bail after being charged at the Police Station.

The girl—18-year-old Julia Chan, of 10 Essex Crescent, Kowloon—was taken to hospital and treated for a deep wound on the left side of her face, after which she was allowed to go home.

RED ARMY IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA
Prague, June 11. The transfer of Russian troops from the South Danube across Czechoslovakia, has been completed, it was announced here today.

Troops bound for Germany have been moving across the country in connection with the "reorganization of the Russian occupation forces in Germany."

The main body of Russian troops were withdrawn from Czechoslovakia early this year.—Associated Press.

SALE OF M/V LEE HONG
Tenders are invited for the purchase of the wrecked hull of the M/V Lee Hong with all top hamper removed, measuring 189'x31'x10', now lying in Yau Tong Cove. She is to be sold as she lies.

Tender Forms can be obtained at Section VI of Naval Store Department, H.M. Naval Yard, Hong Kong between 9.30-11.30 a.m. 12th, 13th and 14th June, 1946, and should be returned in a sealed cover addressed to the Suptdg. Naval Store Officer, H.M. Naval Yard on or before noon on Monday 17th June, 1946.

OPEN LETTER TO MUMSIE
Mumsie Darling:
I am terribly sorry that I made you so very cross with me this morning. I know it spoiled that beautiful cot cover da dear, it was not all my fault.

Why? Because, darling, if you had bought me one of those Joan's mother, and Jackie's mother, and all the other mother happened would not have happened—would not have happened—Remember, darling, what "EATCO"? She said, didn't she down her laundry bills as it sea from getting wet.

And didn't you hear "EATCO" to the skies? They how very dependable, and how \$7.50 each. Those sensible aer their babies feel ever so comfortable the out-moded all-rubber p ago had to wear.

Why not be a sweet little these diapers from the store wh sanitary knickers? You know (like Sincera Co., Wing On Co., Road, Central), that you are

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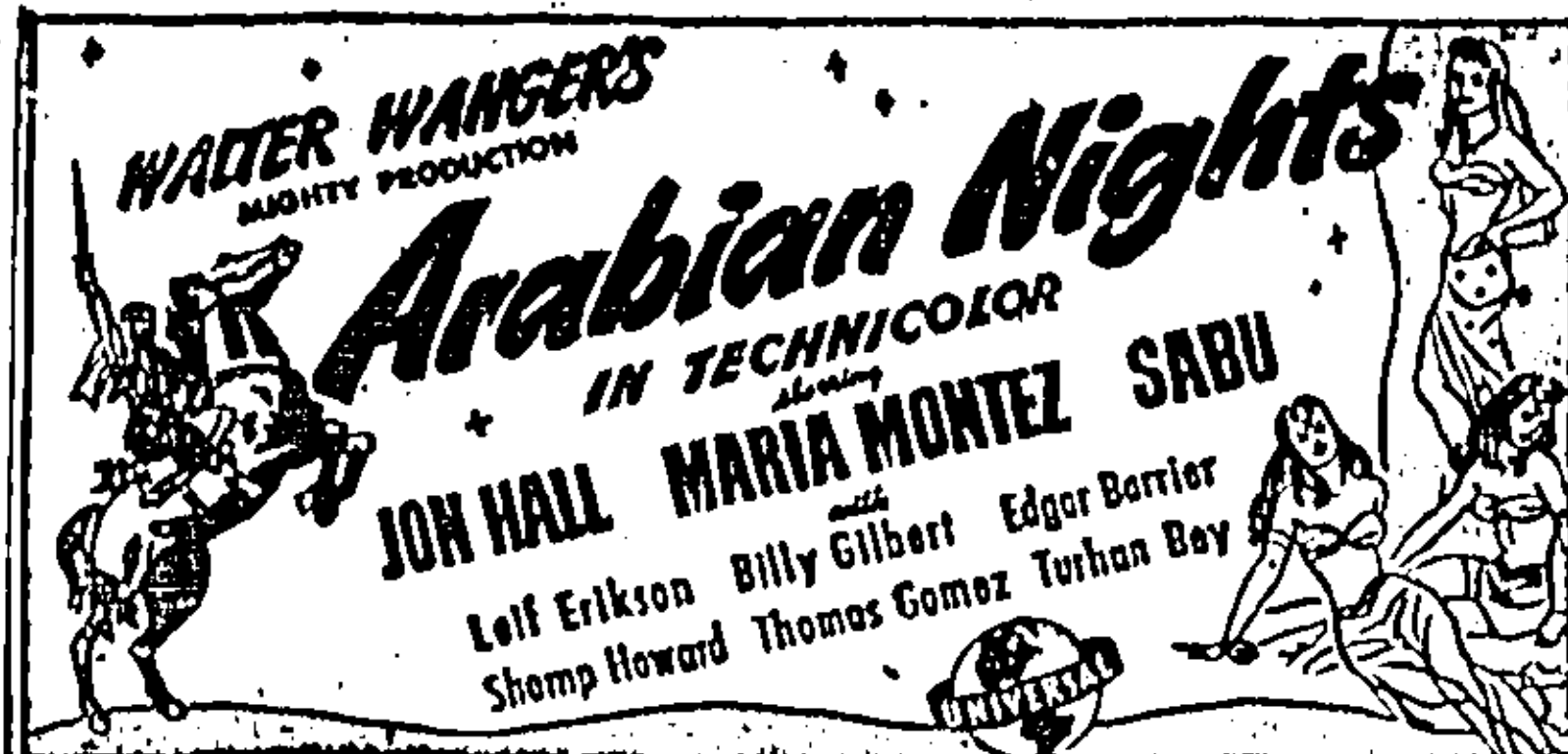
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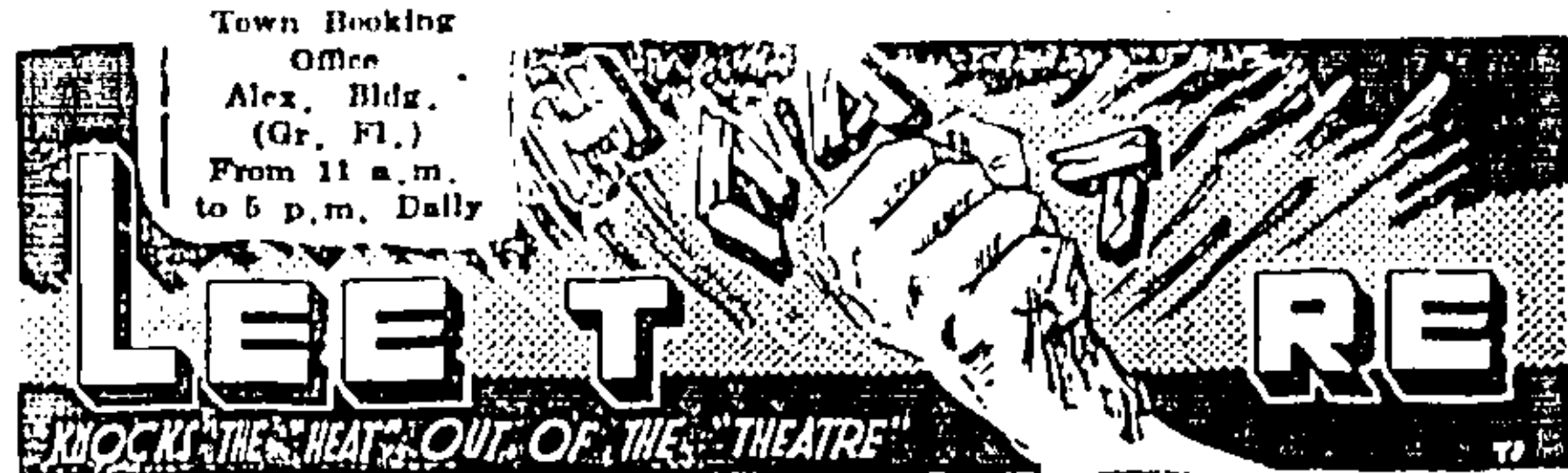
SHOWING
TO-DAY
AT 2.30, 5.15,
7.15 & 9.15 P.M.
THE COOLEST THEATRE IN TOWN!



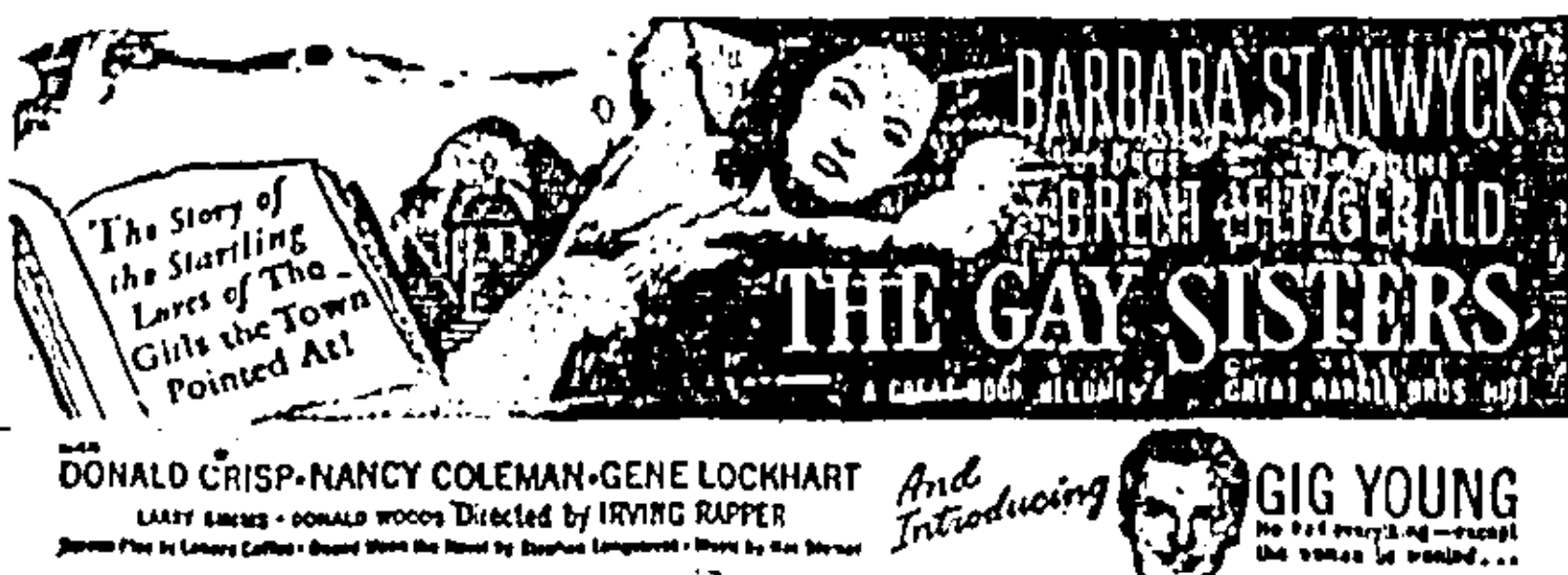
NEXT CHANGE
CHARLES BOYER—RITA HAYWORTH
GINGER ROGERS—HENRY FONDA
CHARLES LAUGHTON—ED. G. ROBINSON
AND MANY OTHERS IN
"TALES OF MANHATTAN"
A 20TH CENTURY-FOX PICTURE

SHOWING
TO-DAY
AT 2.30, 5.10;
7.15 & 9.15 p.m.
KING'S

ANDY'S CAUGHT BETWEEN TWO ROMANTIC
FLAMES... AND HOW HE LOVES IT! YOU WILL
TOO... BECAUSE COURTSHIP TIME IS FUNTIME AND
THRILLTIME FOR ALL!



LAST 4 SHOWS TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M.



ALHAMBRA TO-DAY & TO-MORROW
2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20 P.M.



TO-morrow
AN R.K.O. PICTURE
SAMUEL GOLDWYN PRESENTS
GARY COOPER—BARBARA STANWYCK
"BALL OF FIRE"

A. WHITE & CO.
PHOTO STUDIO
12, PEKING ROAD, KOWLOON.

CAMERAS Specialists in
FILMS PORTRAITURE, DEVELOPING,
PRINTING & ENLARGING.



Mystery Of Mufti Agitates Near East

Jerusalem, June 11.

Every Arab inside the walled old city of Jerusalem tonight firmly believed that the Mufti of Jerusalem—spiritual and political leader of Palestine Arabs—is on his way to the Holy Land. The narrow twisting lanes of the old city are beflagged and decorated with photographs of the bearded Mufti, draped with Arab "national" colours.

Though a very tight censorship blanket speculation by the press, or radio, on the whereabouts of the Mufti, Arab bazaars and Jewish coffee houses have been buzzing all day with a bewildering crop of rumours.

Even Jamal Hussein, Chairman of the Arab Higher Committee, and the Mufti's second-in-command, said he was "in the dark." Talking by telephone today from Bludan, Syrian meeting place of the Arab League Council, to the Secretary of the Arab Higher Committee, Dr. Tannous, Jamal Hussein said he had "no news."

The calmest man in the wildly excited city tonight is the Mufti's former bodyguard, Mohammed Barnawi, 40-year-old Nigerial-born Muslim, who was the Mufti's constant shadow from 1929 until 1941. "We parted in 1941—after Iraq," he said with a smile. "The Mufti went to Europe and I to Teheran, where I was imprisoned for a month."

Explanation

The Mufti had been expected in Damascus for some time, it was reliably stated tonight in Bludan. "There is a house in Damascus which has been expecting the Mufti for over a month," a well-informed observer declared.

The Syrian press bureau announced tonight that the Syrian Government has no knowledge of the Mufti's arrival in Damascus (where he was yesterday reported to have landed by plane).

The British Legation in Damascus today denied that the Mufti had arrived in a British plane. The Legation spokesman added that no British plane of any description arrived on Saturday, or Sunday, but a British Overseas Airways plane landed in Damascus on Saturday from Baghdad, bringing Iraq delegates to the Arab Council meeting.

Meanwhile, a British Embassy official in Paris today made official enquiry at the French Foreign Office and asked for an explanation about the Mufti's reported departure from France. No explicit explanation was forthcoming, and the French Foreign Office stated that enquiry was in progress.

In Disguise?

The latest theory current in diplomatic circles in Paris is that the Mufti slipped out of France disguised as a member of one of the official Arab missions frequently travelling between Paris and the Middle East. It is recalled that the Mufti was recently ill, or feigned to be ill, and this may have provided him with a chance to change his appearance.

The Mufti was last seen in Paris on June 1, it was reported in the French capital tonight. It is assumed in some quarters that he left some time last week. The first official intimation that the British Government received of his disappearance was from M. Bidault, French Foreign Minister, who himself informed Mr. Duff Cooper, British Ambassador, of the disappearance at the Embassy's Victory Day garden party on Saturday afternoon. The French have now assured the British Government that inquiries show that the Mufti did not leave France by sea and by land, but inquiries as to his possible departure by air have not been completed.

British quarters in Paris maintain that though the Mufti was free to go and come where he liked in France, he could not possibly have left France with-

out the knowledge of some French authorities.

Wild Rumours

The wildest rumours are circulating in Paris about how the Mufti travelled. Some rumours suggest the British Government had a hand in enabling the Mufti to leave France.

The semi-official paper "Le Monde" points out that among the guards at the Mufti's house there were British troops. It further suggests that if the Mufti has left France, it is because "both in Paris and in London nobody really desired to prevent his departure."

The view that the French Government "did not really desire to prevent the Mufti's departure" contradicts the impression given in the past to the British authorities by the French Government.

Harold King, Reuters correspondent in Paris, says, "In well-informed diplomatic circles in Paris nobody doubts the good faith of the French Foreign Office, whose officials appear genuinely surprised at the Mufti's disappearance."

Successful Plot

But some circles are asking themselves whether this is a case of not letting the right hand know what the left hand is doing, and whether within a government made up of three parties, with basically different views on foreign policy, there has not been a successful plot to get the Mufti out of France.

It is impossible for anybody to travel, especially by plane, without the French police and visa authorities being aware of the facts. On the other hand, there have always been a certain number of Allied planes, including Soviet aircraft, enjoying diplomatic protection, ready to take off from airfields near Paris.

In official quarters in London it is understood that the French Government was aware that the Mufti's return to the Middle East would be "most unwelcome" to Britain, reports Reuters diplomatic correspondent.—Reuters.

In Damascus

London, June 11. The British Government is inquiring into the circumstances under which the exiled Grand Mufti of Jerusalem left France to return to the Middle East, a Foreign Office spokesman said yesterday.

The French Government, he added, was aware of Britain's desire that the Mufti should not return to the Middle East.

Though the Foreign Office said it had received no official confirmation of the Grand Mufti's reported arrival in Damascus, the spokesman declared it was safe to assume he had arrived at the Syrian capital.—Associated Press.

Another Story

Paris, June 11. The Grand Mufti went to Calais on June 5 and sailed in a British destroyer to England where he took a plane for the Middle East, according to a story printed last night in "Le Monde" a Paris paper often credited with mirroring Quai d'Orsay sentiment.

Edouard Sablier, writer of the article, said that the story went that Hajj Amin el Husseini, the Grand Mufti, joined the train which took King Feisal of Iraq from Paris to Calais, and that he boarded the destroyer with the entourage.

Sablier reported another rumour that a plane left Paris on Friday night carrying several persons to the Middle East.

Without attempting to confirm either story, Sablier said that in any event, it appeared that no one in Paris or London wanted to oppose the Mufti's leaving.

If Whitehall had really wanted to have him imprisoned or extradited, he added, it could have done it by listing him as a war criminal, as Yugoslavia had been demanding.

Sablier further asserted that the area in which the Mufti lived was a veritable British camp, with observation-towers, barracks, offices and British officers' messes.—Associated Press.

PILGRIMAGE TO CHARTRES

Paris, June 11. Four thousand Roman Catholic students made the Whitsun pilgrimage to Chartres yesterday.

Amongst them were 150 foreign students, including many Swiss, who came specially to France for the occasion.

This afternoon a group, mainly Swiss students, played Joan of Arc on the Cathedral steps. Joan's part was played by an English student.—Reuters.

MONTY TOUR

Cairo, June 11. Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery arrived in Cairo by air from England yesterday. British army sources said that he was expected to remain in Cairo for three or four days and then go on to Palestine, Greece, and Italy. While in the Middle East, he would have the opportunity of studying the defence requirements of the Suez Canal zone in the light of the British decision to evacuate Egypt.—Associated Press.

ANANDA HAD A GIRL FRIEND

Berne, June 11.

A close girl friend of 21-year-old Mariene Ferrari, daughter of a Lausanne clergyman, said yesterday that Mariene had been friendly with the late King of Siam.

But she always said it was not serious and knew it could not last, said the girl friend.

Mariene did not show sadness when the late king left Lausanne, her friend said.

Mariene Ferrari was described by friends as a charming black-haired Italian type. She went out with many other boys. The king went to the same school with her and later drove her often to the university where they both studied law.—Associated Press.

EVERY EFFORT

Sydney, June 11.

Prime Minister Chifley, speaking during a victory day celebration in Canberra declared: "It will require from the people of the world and from Australians every effort to see that the peace is preserved."

Victory day was observed throughout Australia with a national holiday.—Associated Press.

Defences Against Atom Bomb

Washington, D.C., June 11. Rear-Admiral Albert Read, Senior, commander of the first U.S. Navy plane to fly the Atlantic, said that potential defences against the atom bomb are already in the outline stage.

The war-time commander of the Fleet Air Command Forces, who is preparing to retire, told a reporter that the defences won't be a passive one. He hinted at the possibilities once viewed as fantastic—changing ocean currents to alter the climate of enemy nations and bacterial warfare—but preferred to limit the discussion to atomic stage actualities.

"The atom bomb is not an under-ratable weapon. Many people have an idea that you can toss a batch of them together in bushel baskets and take them out and throw them on your enemies. But it is much more complex than that. The aggressor must have a base from which to launch his attack and it is a terrifically expensive task to build just one atom bomb. Scientists have their theories, but they do not overlook the capabilities of man. He can do great things and undoubtedly can defend himself against the atom bomb-theories or no theories," the Admiral declared.—Associated Press.

WINGATE BARRACKS RETURNED

Cairo, June 11.

The headquarters of the British army in Egypt announced yesterday that the Hugo Wingate Barracks near here have been turned back to Egypt.

"Thus one further link is forged in the implementation of the British Government policy of evacuation," the announcement said.

Troops moved out of the barracks a month ago and since then the British have been re-furnishing the buildings which include shops and class-rooms.—Associated Press.

London, June 11.

The Vatican Radio announced today that Major Randolph Churchill, son of Mr. Winston Churchill, was received in a private audience by the Pope today.—Reuters.



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BADLY INFORMED

Edinburgh, June 11.
The British public has never
been so inadequately informed
as now, because of the newsprint
shortage, declared the annual
report submitted to the annual
conference here today of the
National Society of Electro-
typers and Stereotypers.—Reuter.

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VESSEL DUE

"Yunnan" from Australia 21st June.

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Anglo-American
Commercial Ties

(By William Hardcastle)

Washington, June 11.

The United States Government will not be in a position to negotiate with Britain for diminution of Empire preferences until the summer of 1947 at the earliest, it was learned here today.

New decisions taken by the economic division of the State Department now make the following developments in the international trade policy of the country:

1. There will be no reduction in British Empire preference tariffs until late 1947 except by unilateral British action which is highly improbable.

2. The United States is not expected to try to enter into

a reciprocal trade agreement with Britain for mutual reductions in tariffs and preference until the end of the international trade conference now planned for the second half of 1947.

3. The international 15 nation trade conference in London in October will produce no definite actions but merely the acceptance of principles for later implementation.

State Department officials say that the United States will not issue notices of its intention to negotiate new and revised reciprocal trade pacts with 14 nations until after this October conference, owing to the political risk of raising a controversial question in the middle of the battle for the November elections.

Sterling Balances

Notices are now unlikely to be issued before next March, thus making negotiations for trade agreements out of question until summer.

United States officials also think that the promised "watering-down" of blocked sterling balances is impossible until the present political negotiations with the two biggest holders of those balances—Egypt and India—are concluded.—Reuter.

BRIDGE NOTES

"Please tell us," requests a Miami reader, "how this slam should have been bid:
North, Dealer
Both sides vulnerable

S. A K J 4

H. A K 9 8 3

D. 5

C. K 9 8

B. 10 9 6 5

H. J 2

D. K Q J 6 2

G. 5 4

B. Q 3

H. Q 8

D. 10 7 8

C. A Q J 10 6 3

The bidding:
North East South West
1H Pass 2C Pass
2S Pass 3C Pass
6C Pass Pass Pass
"North didn't see how he could bid any more; after all, he had made a reverse bid, followed by a jump raise of South's suit. And South was reluctant to bid the Slam with three small diamonds—especially since a diamond opening lead was practically a certainty. Please advise us how we should have bid it."

We agree that North couldn't bid any more, since North had to stretch a bit to find a reverse bid and the jump raise in clubs. But South should have bid the slam without hesitation. Reading the bidding would have told South that North had no more than one diamond!

When North opened the bidding in hearts and later bid spades, he made the positive statement that he held more hearts than spades. The reverse should have told South that North had not only a strong hand but also five hearts and four spades. The jump raise in clubs had to be based on a three-card club holding, so North's three bids accounted for twelve of his thirteen cards. The thirteenth card might be a diamond (or North might have an extra club or heart) but there could be only one diamond in the North hand.

South could therefore have known that North held at least two Aces and a King in the major suits plus the King of clubs and only one diamond at most. In combination with the South hand, that dummy would obviously offer either a clinch or a good play for twelve tricks.

Yesterday you were Howard Schenken's partner and, with both sides vulnerable, you held:
S. A K 10 9 7 6
H. A 9 4
D. K 10 4 2
C. —

The bidding:
Jacoby You Majer Schenken
1C (7)
ANSWER: Double. This is a takeout double and requires your partner to bid his longest suit. A jump to two spades would be almost as good, but you must make one of these strong bids to show your strength.

Score 100 per cent for double. 80 per cent for two spades; 30 per cent for one spade.

Question

Today you hold the same hand, and the bidding continues:
Jacoby You Majer Schenken
1C Dubl. Pass 2H
Pass (7)
What do you bid? (Answer Tomorrow).

Food Front
Better

London, June 11.

Fiorello LaGuardia, Director-General of the UNRRA in his weekly statement on food shipments says: "The outlook for June shipments and July arrivals is hopeful."

"As a result of the fine work of Mr. Clinton Anderson, United States Secretary of Agriculture, UNRRA has received an assurance of sufficient bread grain to allow each country 250 grammes a day for each person rationed."

"That does not mean that every country will be able to provide 250 grammes immediately owing to the tremendous shortage in almost all UNRRA countries."

"The total indicated shipments to UNRRA countries, including China for the last three weeks of June are 662,000 tons. In addition 1,000 tons were shipped during the first week of June."

"While all countries are still on a day to day basis in view of the critical shortage, I am sure that all countries concerned will appreciate our difficulties and will adjust themselves to the situation. Even this programme is subject to normal conditions. Any interruption of service anywhere along the pipe line will destroy the entire plan."—Reuter.

N.Y. STOCK
MARKET

New York, June 10.

The N.Y. stock market enjoyed a slow-going rally today with steel, rail and special issues moving up fractions to two or more points. Buying was attributed partly to the belief that the list had sustained a modest technical correction last week and was in shape to resume its swing to 15-year peaks.

Earnings, dividends, potential split-ups and business prospects aided favorites.

Numerous customers continued to cash profits or stand aside pending strike developments and price control legislation.

Sales totaled 1,010,000 shares. Dow Jones Averages ... \$ 78.54
40 Industrials ... 210.68
20 Rails ... 65.89
15 Utilities ... 43.05

Adams Express 22 1/2, Alaska Juneau 8 1/2, American Can 106, American Smelting 68, American Telephone 199 1/2, American Tobacco 87, American Waterworks 27 1/2, Anaconda Copper 48 1/2, Aviation Corporation 10 1/2, Baldwin 34 1/2, Barnsdall 30 1/2, Bendix Aviation 51 1/2, Bethlehem Steel 109 1/2, Boeing 28 1/2, Borden Co. 54, Canadian Pacific 20 1/2, Case 62 1/2, Chrysler 12 1/2, Colgate 53, Commercial Solvents 29 1/2, Corn Products 64 1/2, Dupont 226 1/2, Eastman Kodak 252, Electric Light & Power 27 1/2, General Electric 49 1/2, General Motors 72 1/2, Goodyear 66 1/2, Homestake Mining 49 1/2, International Harvester 99 1/2, International Paper 47, International Tel. & Tel. 25 1/2, Kennecott Copper 67 1/2, Montgomery Ward 97 1/2, National Distillers 84, National Lead 38 1/2, New York Central R.R. 26 1/2, Packard Motors 10 1/2, Pan American Airways 18 1/2, Pennsylvania R.R. 42 1/2, Radio Corporation 15 1/2, Real Silk 27, Republic Steel 38 1/2, Reynolds Tobacco 46 1/2, Schenley 88 1/2, Sears Roebuck 40 1/2, Shell Oil 44 1/2, Seelye Vacuum 19 1/2, Southern Pacific 67 1/2, Standard Brands 47 1/2, Standard Oil of Calif. 55 1/2, Standard Oil of New Jersey 76 1/2, Studebaker 37, Union Bag 37, Union Carbide 117 1/2, U.S. Rubber 71 1/2, U.S. Steel 90 1/2, Westinghouse 85 1/2, Youngstown Sheet & Tube 81.—Associated Press.

U.S. TREASURY

Washington, June 11.

The position of the U.S. Treasury on June 6, compared with the corresponding period a year ago was as follows:
Total Debt—\$271,281,463,000—
\$240,776,315,000.
Gold Assets—\$20,271,430,000—
\$20,028,280,000.—Associated Press.

SMUTS LEAVES

London, June 11.

General Smuts, Prime Minister of South Africa, left London today by air for Pretoria. He has been taking part in discussions between the British Government and the Dominions on the future peace of Europe and Dominions' security.—Reuter.

VICTIM DIES

Dubuque, Iowa, June 11.

Mrs. William Canfield, aged 73, wife of the owner of the Canfield Hotel, died today, being the 16th victim of the fire in the hotel. Thirty-three are still missing.

Mrs. Canfield's body was found in the ruins on Sunday.—Associated Press.

London, June 11.

Winston Churchill's family yesterday denied that he had accepted an invitation to visit Czechoslovakia again.
The Czech newspaper "Pravo Lidu" made the report in Prague.—Associated Press.

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S.S. "PAKHAI" (No passengers) Noon 16th June

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S.S. "FUKIEN" (No passengers) 4 p.m. 16th June

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Horsham, June 11,
William Pannett of Hors-
ham, who died in January,
1945, left £2,711 and this is
what he wrote in his will:
"This in my last will and
testament (whetherover that
means) and I leave all I
possess (which is not much)
to be equally divided between
to be equally divided between
to be equally divided between
my two daughters, Evelyn
May and Marjory Rose, and
if they care to give a few
pounds to Jan well and good.
Finally (as the Vicar would
say), I hope no one will
follow me to my grave unless
they are my friends and I
am sure I wish for the best of
luck to all his living,"—Re-
ver.

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HONG KONG, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1946.

[illegible]

Philadelphia, June 10. Herman Barron, New York veteran, today won the first prize of \$2,500 in the "Philadelphia Inquirer" golf tournament, edging out youthful Lew Worsham, Bethesda, Maryland, by three strokes in an 18-hole play-off. Barron carded par 70 and Worsham 73.—Associated Press.

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